

Gender Equality Index 2017: Croatia


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Croatia

The Gender Equality Index 2017 assesses the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States.¹⁾

Progress in gender equality in Croatia, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017 Croatia achieved a score of **88.8 out of 100**, which is 23 points higher than in 2005. Croatia's score is approximately 13 points below the EU28 average. Croatia ranks 29th in the EU28, two positions lower than in 2005.

In Croatia, scores in all domains increased from 2005 to 2015.

The gender equality score in the domain of **health** is the highest in Croatia (it ranks 1st in the EU28 for health) and is one position higher than in 2005. The sub-domain of access to a general practitioner (GP) has the score in the European Union that is the sub-domain of status and substance. Nevertheless, all scores have improved.

The biggest improvement has taken place in the domain of **knowledge**. The statistical data regarding the gender allocation of time in social activities, in particular, volunteering, Croatia's score with regard to caring, educational and household activities ranks 12th in the EU28 for the domain of time.

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Gender equality has also improved in the domains of **work** and **money**, albeit to a lesser extent. In relation to the labour market, legislation is pending, whereas paid action has improved.

With regards to money, although the situation has neither worsened in relation to financial resources, it has slightly improved in terms of distribution of wealth and poverty.

The lowest score in Croatia is in the domain of **power**. The score has increased only slightly and Croatia ranks 23rd in the EU28. Two sub-domains have improved (political and economic power), while one has improved slightly (level of trust).

14 Change in score from 2005 to 2015



1) The Gender Equality Index 2017 is based on the data of Eurostat (Education, Health, EU Labour Force Survey, Income redistribution Survey, EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey, Gender Equality Index, Quality of Life Survey, European Working Conditions Survey, EU's Gender Equality Database (Women and Men in Decision-Making) and the corresponding Agreements, Income Against Gender Inequality, the age of women in 2008-2014 for data on intersecting inequalities. The age of the interview population for the indicator Gender Equality Index is 16-74, depending on the indicator.

The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health).

The Index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States.

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EN (PDF, 319.51 KB)



Indeks ravnopravnosti spolova 2017.: Hrvatska

HR (PDF, 320.4 KB)

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